

GENERIC FORMAL FIBERS AND ANALYTICALLY RAMIFIED STABLE RINGS

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ABSTRACT. Let A be a local Noetherian domain of Krull dimension d . Heinzer, Rotthaus and Sally have shown that if the generic formal fiber of A has dimension $d - 1$, then A is birationally dominated by a one-dimensional analytically ramified local Noetherian ring having residue field finite over the residue field of A . We explore further this correspondence between prime ideals in the generic formal fiber and one-dimensional analytically ramified local rings. Our main focus is on the case where the analytically ramified local rings are stable, and we show that in this case the embedding dimension of the stable ring reflects the embedding dimension of a prime ideal maximal in the generic formal fiber, thus providing a measure of how far the generic formal fiber deviates from regularity. A number of characterizations of analytically ramified local stable domains are also given.

1. INTRODUCTION

An important technical fact regarding a finitely generated algebra A over a field or the ring of integers, is that if A is reduced, then A has *finite normalization*, meaning that the integral closure of A in its total ring of quotients is a finitely generated A -module. Geometrically, this guarantees that the normalization of a variety or arithmetic scheme is given by a finite morphism. However, outside the geometric and arithmetic contexts, a local Noetherian domain, even of dimension 1, need not have finite normalization. Well-known examples due to Akizuki, Schmidt and Nagata attest to this; see [1], [32] and [20, Example 3, p. 205]. These examples are constructed between a carefully chosen rank one discrete valuation ring and its completion, and as such, the examples suggest a certain esoteric quality regarding the failure of a one-dimensional local Noetherian domain to have finite normalization. However, an entirely different construction due to Heinzer, Rotthaus and Sally suggests a certain inevitability to such examples, and shows that local Noetherian domains without finite normalization can be found birationally dominating any d -dimensional local Noetherian domain, $d > 1$, having generic formal fiber of dimension $d - 1$ (which is the case if A is essentially of finite type over a field) [8, Corollary 1.27].

More precisely, let A be a local Noetherian domain with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} and quotient field F , and let \hat{A} denote the completion of A in the \mathfrak{m} -adic topology. The *generic formal fiber* of A is the localization of \hat{A} at the multiplicatively closed subset consisting of the nonzero elements of A . Thus the generic formal fiber of A

is the Noetherian ring $\widehat{A}[F]$, and the prime ideals of $\widehat{A}[F]$ are those prime ideals extended from prime ideals P of \widehat{A} such that $P \cap A = 0$. When A has Krull dimension $d > 0$, then the generic formal fiber of A has Krull dimension less than d . Heinzer, Rotthaus and Sally have shown that if the generic formal fiber is as large as possible in the sense that its Krull dimension is $d - 1$, then there exists an analytically ramified local Noetherian domain R birationally dominating A and having residue field finite over the residue field of A [8, Corollary 1.27]. A theorem of Krull asserts that the property of being *analytically ramified*, meaning that the completion contains nonzero nilpotent elements, is equivalent for one-dimensional local Noetherian domains to the failure to have finite normalization [10]. The description of the rings in [8] is quite straightforward: Given a prime ideal P of \widehat{A} of dimension 1 such that $P \cap A = 0$, the ring $F \cap (\widehat{A}/I)$ is a one-dimensional analytically ramified local Noetherian ring for appropriate choices of P -primary ideal I (this is restated more formally in Lemma 5.1 below). Moreover, Matsumura has shown such a prime ideal P exists in \widehat{A} whenever A is essentially of finite type over a field, so the construction is relevant in many natural circumstances [18, Theorem 2].

In this article we explore further the connection between the generic formal fiber of A and the nature of the analytically ramified one-dimensional local rings which birationally dominate it. Specifically we show the embedding dimension of birationally dominating analytically ramified “stable” local rings reflects the regularity, or lack thereof, of the generic formal fiber. To phrase this more precisely, we introduce some terminology. Recall that if $A \subseteq R$ is an extension of quasilocal domains, then R *dominates* A if the maximal ideal of A is a subset of the maximal ideal of R , and if A and R share the same quotient field, then R *birationally dominates* A . When R birationally dominates A and $R/\mathfrak{m}R$ is a finite A -module, then we say that R *finitely dominates* A ; if also $R = A + \mathfrak{m}R$, then R *tightly dominates* A . Thus in our terminology, the theorem of Heinzer, Rotthaus and Sally states that when the generic formal fiber of the d -dimensional local Noetherian domain A has dimension $d - 1$, then A is finitely dominated by a one-dimensional analytically ramified local Noetherian domain.

Our focus is on a specific class of one-dimensional analytically ramified local Noetherian domains, those that are “stable” in the sense of Lipman [11] and Sally and Vasconcelos [29]. These rings, which we define in Section 2, are characterized in the local Noetherian case by the property that each ideal has a principal reduction of reduction number at most 1; that is, for each ideal I of R , there exists $i \in I$ such that $I^2 = iI$. As we discuss in Section 2, analytically ramified local Noetherian stable domains of embedding dimension > 2 were previously known to exist only in characteristic 2 and in a special setting. One of the main results of the present article is that when A is an excellent local Noetherian domain of dimension $d > 1$, then the dimension of the generic formal fiber of A is $d - 1$ if and only if A is finitely dominated by an analytically ramified stable domain R of embedding dimension d (Theorem 5.11). In Theorem 5.3 we show the ring R arises via the construction of Heinzer, Rotthaus and Sally in a natural way from a prime ideal P of \widehat{A} such that

\widehat{A}/P has dimension 1 and $P \cap A = 0$, and the embedding dimension of the ring R is 1 more than the embedding dimension of the ring \widehat{A}_P . Thus when A is excellent, or more generally, a G -ring, then this local ring \widehat{A}_P is a regular local ring and hence the embedding dimension of \widehat{A}_P is $d - 1$. We obtain from this observation a bound on the embedding dimensions of the analytically ramified local Noetherian stable rings that finitely dominate A (Corollary 5.6).

The main results regarding the connection between stable rings and the generic formal fiber are in Sections 5 and 6, but since our main focus is on one-dimensional stable rings, and since stable rings are also of interest in non-Noetherian commutative ring theory (for some recent examples, see [4, 6, 9, 19, 31, 33, 34]), we include in Sections 3 and 4 characterizations of these rings in terms of their normalization and completion.

Notation and terminology. All rings are commutative with identity. We use the following standard notions throughout the article. For a ring R , we denote by \overline{R} the integral closure of R in its total ring quotients. Thus \overline{R} is the *normalization* of R . The ring R has *finite normalization* if \overline{R} is a finite R -module. When R is quasilocal with maximal ideal M , we denote by \widehat{R} the completion of R in the M -adic topology. The *embedding dimension* of the quasilocal ring R , denoted $\text{emb.dim } R$, is the cardinality of a minimal generating set of M .

Let $A \subseteq S$ is an extension of rings, and let L be an S -module. An A -linear derivation $D : S \rightarrow L$ is an A -linear mapping with $D(st) = sD(t) + tD(s)$ for all $s, t \in S$. There exists an S -module $\Omega_{S/A}$, as well an A -linear derivation $d_{S/A} : S \rightarrow L$, such that for each A -linear derivation $D : S \rightarrow L$, there is a unique S -module homomorphism $\alpha : \Omega_{S/A} \rightarrow L$ with $D = \alpha \circ d_{S/A}$ [17, pp. 191-192]. The module $\Omega_{S/A}$ is the module of *Kähler differentials* of the extension $A \subseteq S$ and $d_{S/A}$ is the *exterior differential* of this extension.

2. PRELIMINARIES ON STABLE RINGS

The terminology of stable ideals originates with Lipman [11] and Sally and Vasconcelos [29]. We leave the motivation for the terminology unexplained here, and refer instead to [25] for background on this class of rings. An ideal I of a ring R is *stable* if it is projective over its ring of endomorphisms. A domain R is *stable* provided every nonzero ideal is stable. An ideal I of a quasilocal domain R is stable if and only if $I^2 = iI$ for some $i \in I$; if and only if I is a principal ideal of $\text{End}(I) := (I :_F I)$, where F is the quotient field of R (cf. [11] and [22, Lemma 3.1]). It follows from the Principal Ideal Theorem that a Noetherian stable domain has Krull dimension at most 1. If R is a 2-generator domain (meaning every ideal can be generated by 2 elements), then R is a stable domain [2]. Conversely, when R is a Noetherian stable domain with finite normalization, then R is a 2-generator domain [3, 30]. In [29, Example 5.4], Sally and Vasconcelos showed that there do exist local Noetherian stable domains without the 2-generator property (and hence without finite normalization). Their example was constructed using derivations and a method of Ferrand and Raynaud, and relied on a specific field of characteristic 2. In [7, (3.12)], Heinzer, Lantz and Shah also observed that such examples

(again, using this specific field of characteristic 2) could be found for any choice of multiplicity. Note that for a local Noetherian stable ring R with maximal ideal M , since $M^2 = mM$ for some $m \in M$, the multiplicity and embedding dimension of R agree. In this article we see many more such examples of analytically ramified one-dimensional local stable domains, and in all possible characteristics. Our focus in this article is on the Noetherian case, but we develop characterizations in Sections 3 and 4 for the general one-dimensional case as well, since it requires little extra effort. In [26], examples of non-Noetherian one-dimensional stable domains are given.

To simplify terminology, we say that a domain R is a *bad stable domain* if it is a quasilocal stable domain with Krull dimension 1 that does not have finite normalization. The domain R is a *bad 2-generator ring* if R is a 2-generator local ring that does not have finite normalization. These rings are “bad” in the sense of Nagata’s appendix in [20], “Examples of bad Noetherian rings,” because they do not have finite normalization. Thus a bad Noetherian stable domain is a (necessarily one-dimensional) analytically ramified local Noetherian stable domain. A bad 2-generator domain is an analytically ramified 2-generator domain.

In later sections we often use the following characterization of bad stable domains, which is a consequence of [22, Corollary 4.3], [23, Corollary 2.5] and [24, Lemma 3.7]. We say that an extension $R \subseteq S$ of rings is *quadratic* if every R -submodule of S containing R is a ring; equivalently, $st \in sR + tR + R$ for all $s, t \in S$.

Proposition 2.1. *A quasilocal domain R , not a DVR, is a bad stable domain if and only if \overline{R} is a DVR such that \overline{R}/R is a divisible R -module and $R \subseteq \overline{R}$ is a quadratic extension.*

It is also useful to note that when R is a quasilocal domain and \overline{R} is a DVR, then \overline{R}/R is a divisible R -module if and only if \overline{R} tightly dominates R . Thus a quasilocal domain R , not a DVR, is a bad stable domain if and only if $R \subseteq \overline{R}$ is a quadratic extension and \overline{R} is a DVR that tightly dominates R .

3. THE COMPLETION OF A BAD STABLE RING

Let R be a ring, and let C be a multiplicatively closed set of nonzerodivisors of R . An R -module L is *C -divisible* if for each $c \in C$ and $\ell \in L$, there exists $\ell' \in L$ such that $\ell = c\ell'$. The module L is *C -torsion* provided that for all $\ell \in L$, there exists $c \in C$ such that $c\ell = 0$. When $R \subseteq S$ is an extension of rings and L is an R -module, we say that L *admits an S -module structure* if there exists an S -module structure on L extending its R -module structure.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $R \subseteq S$ be an extension of rings, and let C be a multiplicatively closed subset of R consisting of nonzerodivisors of S . Suppose that S/R is C -divisible, and let T be a C -torsion R -module.*

- (1) *The R -module T admits an S -module structure if and only if for every $t \in T$, it is the case that $(0 :_R t)S \cap R = (0 :_R t)$.*

- (2) If T admits an S -module structure, then this structure is unique and is given for each $s \in S$ and $t \in T$ by $s \cdot t = rt$, where r is any member of R such that $s - r \in (0 :_R t)S$ (and such a member r of R must exist).

Proof. (1) If T admits an S -module structure $*$, then, using the fact that $*$ extends the R -module structure on T , it is easy to check that for all $t \in T$, it is the case that $(0 :_R t)S \cap R = (0 :_R t)$. Conversely, suppose that for all $t \in T$, it is the case that $(0 :_R t)S \cap R = (0 :_R t)$. Let $s \in S$ and $t \in T$. Then since T is C -torsion, there exists $c \in C$ such that $ct = 0$. Thus since $S = R + cS$, we have that $S = R + (0 :_R t)S$, and there exists $r \in R$ such that $s - r \in (0 :_R t)S$. We define $s \cdot t = rt$. We omit the calculations, but it is straightforward to check that this defines an S -module structure on T .

(2) Suppose that $*$ denotes an S -module structure on T that extends the R -module structure on T . We show that the operations $*$ and \cdot , where \cdot is defined as in (2), induce the same S -module structure on T . Let $s \in S$ and $t \in T$. Since T is C -torsion, there exists $c \in C$ such that $ct = 0$. So since by assumption, $S = R + cS$, we may choose $r \in R$, and $\sigma \in S$ such that $s - r = c\sigma$. Then, using the fact that $*$ extends the R -module structure on T , we have $s * t = (r + c\sigma) * t = 1 * rt + \sigma * (ct) = rt$, which proves that $s * t = s \cdot t$. \square

Recall from Section 2 that a ring extension $R \subseteq S$ is quadratic if every R -submodule of S containing R is a ring.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $R \subseteq S$ be an extension of rings, and suppose that there exists a multiplicatively closed subset C of R consisting of nonzerodivisors in S such that S/R is C -torsion and C -divisible. Then the following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) $R \subseteq S$ is a quadratic extension of rings.
- (2) For all $s \in S$, $(R :_R s) = (R :_R s)S \cap R$.
- (3) S/R admits an S -module structure.
- (4) There exists an S -module T and a derivation $D : S \rightarrow T$ with $R = \text{Ker } D$.
- (5) The mapping $S/R \rightarrow \Omega_{S/R}$ induced by $d_{S/R}$ is an isomorphism of R -modules.
- (6) For all $c \in C$, $(R \cap cS)^2 \subseteq cR$.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2) Let $s \in S$, and suppose that $x \in (R :_R s)S \cap R$. We claim that $x \in (R :_R s)$. Since S/R is C -torsion, there exists $c \in C$ such that $cs \in R$. Also, since $S = R + cS$, we have $(R :_R s)S = (R :_R s) + c(R :_R s)S \subseteq (R :_R s) + cS$, so that there exist $a \in (R :_R s)$ and $\sigma \in S$ such that $x = a + c\sigma$. By (1), $s\sigma \in sR + \sigma R + R$, so $cs\sigma \in csR + c\sigma R + cR$. Thus, since $cs \in R$, $c\sigma = x - a \in R$ and $c \in R$, it follows that $c\sigma \in (R :_R s)$. By assumption, $a \in (R :_R s)$, so we conclude that $x = a + c\sigma \in (R :_R s)$, which proves (2).

(2) \Rightarrow (3) Since S/R is C -divisible and C -torsion, and by (2), $(R :_R s)S \cap R = (R :_R s)$ for all $s \in S$, we have by Lemma 3.1(1) that S/R admits an S -module structure.

(3) \Rightarrow (4) Define a mapping $D : S \rightarrow S/R$ by $D(s) = s + R$ for all $s \in S$. By (3), S/R has an S -module structure, which by Lemma 3.1(2) must be given by the

operation \cdot defined in the lemma. We claim that with this S -module structure on S/R , D is a derivation, for once this is proved, (4) follows at once. Let $s_1, s_2 \in S$. Then since S/R is C -divisible and C -torsion, there exist $r_1, r_2 \in R$, $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in S$, $c_1 \in (R :_R s_2)$ and $c_2 \in (R :_R s_1)$ such that $s_1 = r_1 + c_1\sigma_1$ and $s_2 = r_2 + c_2\sigma_2$. Then applying the definition of \cdot we have:

$$s_1 \cdot D(s_2) + s_2 \cdot D(s_1) = s_1 \cdot (s_2 + R) + s_2 \cdot (s_1 + R) = r_1s_2 + r_2s_1 + R.$$

Hence to prove that $D(s_1s_2) = s_1 \cdot D(s_2) + s_2 \cdot D(s_1)$, it suffices to show that $D(s_1s_2) = r_1s_2 + r_2s_1 + R$. Now

$$\begin{aligned} D(s_1s_2) &= s_1s_2 + R = (r_1 + c_1\sigma_1)(r_2 + c_2\sigma_2) + R \\ &= r_1c_2\sigma_2 + r_2c_1\sigma_1 + c_1c_2\sigma_1\sigma_2 + R \\ &= r_1(s_2 - r_2) + r_2(s_1 - r_1) + c_1c_2\sigma_1\sigma_2 + R \\ &= r_1s_2 + r_2s_1 + c_1c_2\sigma_1\sigma_2 + R. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we need only verify that $c_1c_2\sigma_1\sigma_2 \in R$. To this end, observe that since $c_2 \in (R :_R s_1)$, then $0 + R = c_2s_1 + R = c_2(r_1 + c_1\sigma_1) + R = c_2c_1\sigma_1 + R$, so $c_1c_2\sigma_1 \in R$. Hence, using the fact that \cdot extends the R -module structure on S/R , as well as the fact that c_1, c_2, c_1s_2 and $c_1c_2\sigma_1$ are all members of R , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 + R &= \sigma_1 \cdot (c_1s_2 + R) = c_1\sigma_1 \cdot (r_2 + c_2\sigma_2 + R) \\ &= c_1\sigma_1 \cdot (c_2\sigma_2 + R) = c_1c_2\sigma_1 \cdot (\sigma_2 + R) = c_1c_2\sigma_1\sigma_2 + R \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $c_1c_2\sigma_1\sigma_2 \in R$, which proves that $D(s_1s_2) = s_1 \cdot D(s_2) + s_2 \cdot D(s_1)$. Clearly, $D(s_1 + s_2) = D(s_1) + D(s_2)$, so D is a derivation.

(4) \Rightarrow (1) Let $x, y \in S$. We show that $xy \in xR + yR + R$. Since S/R is C -torsion, there exists $c \in C$ such that $cx, cy \in R$. Thus, since $c \in R = \text{Ker } D$, we have $cD(x) = D(cx) = 0$ and $cD(y) = D(cy) = 0$. Also, since S/R is C -divisible, there exist $a, b \in R$ such that $x + a, y + b \in cS$. Hence $(x + a)D(y) = 0$ and $(y + b)D(x) = 0$. Therefore, since also $D(a) = D(b) = 0$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} D(xy + ya + xb) &= D(xy) + D(ya) + D(xb) \\ &= xD(y) + yD(x) + aD(y) + bD(x) \\ &= (x + a)D(y) + (y + b)D(x) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $xy + ya + xb \in \text{Ker } D = R$, whence $xy \in xR + yR + R$.

(4) \Rightarrow (5) Assuming (4), there exists an S -module homomorphism $\alpha : \Omega_{S/R} \rightarrow T$ such that $\alpha \circ d_{S/R} = D$ (see Section 1). Thus $\text{Ker } d_{S/R} \subseteq \text{Ker } D = R$. But $d_{S/R}$ is an R -linear derivation, so it must be that $\text{Ker } d_{S/R} = R$. Thus to verify (5), it suffices to show that $d_{S/R}$ is an onto mapping. To this end, note that since $d_{S/R}(S)$ generates $\Omega_{S/R}$ as an S -module, there exist $s_1, \dots, s_n, x_1, \dots, x_n \in S$ such that $y = \sum_{i=1}^n s_i d(x_i)$. Choose $c \in C$ such that $cx_1, \dots, cx_n \in R$. Then since $S = \text{Ker } d_{S/R} + cS$, we may for each i write $s_i = a_i + c\sigma_i$, where $a_i \in \text{Ker } d_{S/R}$ and $\sigma_i \in S$. Thus, since $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \text{Ker } d_{S/R}$, we have:

$$y = \sum_i d_{S/R}(a_i x_i) + \sum_i \sigma_i c d_{S/R}(x_i) = d_{S/R}\left(\sum_i a_i x_i\right).$$

Therefore, $d_{S/R}$ maps onto $\Omega_{S/R}$, and $\Omega_{S/R}$ and S/R are isomorphic as R -modules.

(5) \Rightarrow (3) Since $\Omega_{S/R}$ is an S -module, this is clear.

(1) \Rightarrow (6) Let $c \in C$, and let $s_1, s_2 \in S$ such that $cs_1, cs_2 \in R$. It suffices to show that $c^2s_1s_2 \in cR$. By (1), $s_1s_2 \in s_1R + s_2R + R$, so that $c^2s_1s_2 \in c(cs_1)R + c(cs_2)R + c^2R \subseteq cR$, as claimed.

(6) \Rightarrow (2) Let $s \in S$, and let $x \in (R :_R s)S \cap R$. Since S/R is C -torsion, there exists $c \in C \cap (R :_R s)$. Also, since S/R is C -divisible, we have $S = R + cS$, and hence $(R :_R s)S = (R :_R s) + cS$. Thus there exist $a \in (R :_R s)$ and $\sigma \in S$ such that $x = a + c\sigma$, and in order to show that $x \in (R :_R s)$, it suffices to prove that $c\sigma s \in R$. Since $c\sigma = x - a \in R$ and $cs \in R$, we have $(c\sigma)(cs) \in (cS \cap R)^2$, so that by (6), $c^2\sigma s \in cR$. Thus since c is a nonzerodivisor in S , $c\sigma s \in R$, as claimed. \square

Theorem 3.4 shows that the completion of a bad stable domain has a prime ideal whose square is 0 and whose residue ring is a DVR. Ideals in such rings have principal reductions of reduction number at most 1:

Lemma 3.3. *Let N be an ideal of the ring R such that $N^2 = 0$. If I is an ideal of R whose image in R/N is a principal ideal generated by $x + N$ for some $x \in I$, then $I^2 = xI$.*

Proof. To prove that $I^2 = xI$, it suffices to show that for all $y, z \in I$, $yz \in x(x, y, z)R = (x^2, xy, xz)R$. Let $y, z \in I$. Write $y = xr_1 + n_1$ and $z = xr_2 + n_2$ for some $r_1, r_2 \in R$ and $n_1, n_2 \in N$. Observe that since $N^2 = 0$, we have:

$$yz = x^2r_1r_2 + xr_1n_2 + xr_2n_1 \quad xy = x^2r_1 + xn_1 \quad xz = x^2r_2 + xn_2.$$

The following calculation now shows that $yz \in (x^2, xy, xz)R$:

$$\begin{aligned} -r_1r_2(x^2) + r_2(xy) + r_1(xz) &= -r_1r_2x^2 + r_2(x^2r_1 + xn_1) + r_1(x^2r_2 + xn_2) \\ &= -r_1r_2x^2 + r_1r_2x^2 + r_2xn_1 + r_1r_2x^2 + r_1xn_2 \\ &= r_1r_2x^2 + r_2xn_1 + r_1xn_2 = yz. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $yz \in x(x, y, z)R \subseteq xI$, which proves that $I^2 = xI$. \square

We give in the next theorem the characterization of the completion of a bad stable ring, but there is a small subtlety in how it is phrased. The theorem is proved for not-necessarily-Noetherian rings, and because of this the domain R need not be separated in the \mathfrak{m} -adic topology. (A bad stable domain is easily seen to be separated, but in the converse, in showing that the given domain is a bad stable domain, separation is needed to guarantee that $R \rightarrow \hat{R}$ is a flat embedding.) Thus we state the theorem for the *completion of R in the ideal topology (or R -topology)*: $\tilde{R} := \varprojlim R/rR$, where r ranges over all nonzero elements of R . For properties and applications of this completion, see [5, 14, 15]. When R is a one-dimensional Noetherian ring, which is the main case of interest in this article, then \tilde{R} is isomorphic as an R -algebra to \hat{R} , and we deduce in Corollary 3.5 an \mathfrak{m} -adic version of the theorem in the Noetherian case.

Theorem 3.4. *A one-dimensional quasilocal domain is a bad stable ring if and only if there is a nonzero prime ideal P of \tilde{R} such that $P^2 = 0$ and \tilde{R}/P is a DVR.*

Proof. Let R be a bad stable ring, and let r be a nonzero nonunit in R . Then since R has dimension 1, $Q := R[1/r]$ is the quotient field of R , and hence Q is a countably generated R -module. By a lemma of Auslander, this in turn implies that Q has projective dimension 1 as an R -module [5, Lemma VI.2.6, p. 203]. Since we are working with the completion of R in the ideal topology, and Q has projective dimension 1, there is a surjective ring homomorphism $\psi : \tilde{R} \rightarrow (\bar{R})^\sim$, where $(\bar{R})^\sim$ is the completion of \bar{R} in the ideal topology of \bar{R} [14, Theorem 2.9, p. 21]. Since \bar{R} is a DVR that is integral over R , it follows that the R -topology and \bar{R} -topology on \bar{R} agree, so with $S := \varprojlim_r \bar{R}/r\bar{R}$, where r ranges over the nonzero elements of R , the canonical mapping $\phi : \tilde{R} \rightarrow S$ is a surjection. Now S , as completion of a DVR, is a DVR, and since R is not a DVR, $P := \text{Ker } \phi \neq 0$, so we need only show that $P^2 = 0$. To this end, let $x, y \in P$. Write $x = \langle x_r + rR \rangle$ and $y = \langle y_r + rR \rangle$. (We are viewing \tilde{R} as a subring of $\prod_r R/rR$ and S as a subring of $\prod_r \bar{R}/r\bar{R}$.) Then $0 = \phi(x) = \langle x_r + r\bar{R} \rangle$, so that for each r , $x_r \in r\bar{R} \cap R$. Similarly, $y_r \in r\bar{R} \cap R$, and hence by Lemma 3.2(6), $x_r y_r \in (r\bar{R} \cap R)^2 \subseteq rR$, proving that $xy = 0$, and hence that $P^2 = 0$.

Conversely, suppose that there is a nonzero prime ideal P of \tilde{R} such that $P^2 = 0$ and \tilde{R}/P is a DVR. If I is a nonzero proper ideal of R , then since the image of $I\tilde{R}$ in \tilde{R}/P is a principal ideal, we have by Lemma 3.3 that there exists $x \in I\tilde{R}$ such that $I^2\tilde{R} = xI\tilde{R}$. We show that this implies that there exists $i \in I$ such that $I^2 = iI$. With $\lambda : R \rightarrow \tilde{R}$ the canonical map, the R -module $\tilde{R}/\lambda(R)$ is divisible [14, Theorem 2.1, p. 11]. Thus $x \in \lambda(R) + x^2\tilde{R}$, and there exist $y \in \tilde{R}$ and $i \in R$ with $x(1 - xy) = \lambda(i)$. Since x is not a unit in the quasilocal ring \tilde{R} , it follows that $x\tilde{R} = i\tilde{R}$. Moreover, since \tilde{R} is a flat R -module [14, Corollary 2.6], $i \in \lambda^{-1}(I\tilde{R}) = I$. This shows that there exists $i \in I$ such that $I^2\tilde{R} = iI\tilde{R}$. Again by flatness, $I^2 = iI$. Thus I is a stable ideal of R , and R is a stable domain. Moreover, R is a bad stable domain. For suppose R has finite normalization. Then R is a one-dimensional local Noetherian domain, so that $\tilde{R} = \hat{R}$. Thus since R has finite normalization, then \tilde{R} is reduced, contrary to the fact that P is a nonzero ideal of \tilde{R} with $P^2 = 0$. \square

Restricting to Noetherian rings, the \mathfrak{m} -adic and ideal completions agree, so we obtain

Corollary 3.5. *A local Noetherian domain is a bad stable domain if and only if there is a nonzero prime ideal P of \hat{R} such that $P^2 = 0$ and \hat{R}/P is a DVR.* \square

4. CHARACTERIZATIONS OF BAD STABLE RINGS

An R -module K is *uniserial* if the set of all R -submodules of K is linearly ordered with respect to inclusion.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $R \subseteq S$ be an integral extension of rings, with S a quasilocal ring. If S/R is an Artinian uniserial R -module, then $R \subseteq S$ is a quadratic extension.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{S} be the set of all R -submodules of S containing R , and let \mathcal{R} be the set of all $B \in \mathcal{S}$ such that B is a ring. We claim that $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{R}$, and hence that $R \subseteq S$ is a quadratic extension. Since S/R is Artinian and uniserial, the set \mathcal{S} is well-ordered

with respect to inclusion, so we may use transfinite induction to show that $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{R}$. In particular, to prove that $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{R}$, it suffices to show that for each $F \in \mathcal{S}$,

$$\{E \in \mathcal{S} : E \subsetneq F\} \subseteq \mathcal{R} \Rightarrow F \in \mathcal{R}.$$

Let $F \in \mathcal{S}$, and suppose that $\{E \in \mathcal{S} : E \subsetneq F\} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$. Let E' be the union of all the $E \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $E \subsetneq F$. Then since each such E is a ring and \mathcal{S} is a chain, E' is also a ring. Thus if $E' = F$, then the claim that $F \in \mathcal{R}$ is proved. Otherwise, suppose that $E' \subsetneq F$. Since E' is a ring and S is quasilocal and integral over R , it follows that E' has a unique maximal ideal M . Now F/E' is necessarily a simple E' -module, so $MF \subseteq E'$. In fact, $MF \subseteq M$, since otherwise the maximality of M in E' implies $1 \in MF \subseteq MS$, a contradiction to the fact that S is integral over E' . Therefore, $F \subseteq (M :_S M)$. Yet $F/E' \subseteq (M :_S M)/E'$ is a containment of vector spaces over $R/(M \cap R)$, so the fact that S/R , and hence S/E' , is a uniserial R -module implies that $(M :_S M)/E'$ is a simple R -module, and this forces $F = (M :_S M)$. Therefore, F is a ring, and $F \in \mathcal{R}$, which proves that $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{S}$. This shows that $R \subseteq S$ is a quadratic extension. \square

Theorem 4.2. *The following statements are equivalent for a quasilocal domain R with quotient field F .*

- (1) R is bad stable domain.
- (2) \overline{R} is a DVR and $\overline{R}/R \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} F/\overline{R}$ as R -modules for some index set I .
- (3) \overline{R} is a DVR and \overline{R}/R is a direct sum of divisible Artinian uniserial R -modules.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2) Since by Proposition 2.1, \overline{R}/R is a torsion divisible R -module and $R \subseteq \overline{R}$ is a quadratic extension, we may apply Lemma 3.2 to obtain that \overline{R}/R is an \overline{R} -module. Now since \overline{R} and R share the same quotient field, as a divisible R -module, \overline{R}/R is also a divisible \overline{R} -module. Also, by Proposition 2.1, \overline{R} is a DVR, and hence every divisible \overline{R} -module is an injective \overline{R} -module. In particular, \overline{R}/R is an injective \overline{R} -module. Let N denote the maximal ideal of \overline{R} . Since \overline{R} is a Noetherian domain, every injective \overline{R} -module is a direct sum of indecomposable \overline{R} -modules [12, Theorem 2.5], and since also \overline{R} is a DVR, a torsion \overline{R} -module is injective and indecomposable if and only if it is isomorphic to F/\overline{R} (for example, combine [13, Theorem 4] and [14, Theorem 4.5]). Therefore, since \overline{R}/R is a torsion injective \overline{R} -module, we have that \overline{R}/R is isomorphic as an \overline{R} -module, and hence an R -module, to a direct sum of copies of F/\overline{R} .

(2) \Rightarrow (3) By (2), \overline{R}/R is a direct sum of R -modules, say $\overline{R}/R = \bigoplus_{i \in I} B_i/R$, where each $B_i/R \cong F/\overline{R}$ as R -modules. Since \overline{R} is a DVR, F/\overline{R} is a divisible Artinian uniserial \overline{R} -module. Thus to show that for each i , B_i/R is a divisible Artinian uniserial R -module, it suffices to show that every R -submodule of F/\overline{R} is also an \overline{R} -submodule. Let A/\overline{R} be an R -submodule of F/\overline{R} . We show that $A\overline{R} \subseteq A$. Let $a \in A$ and $x \in \overline{R}$. Since F/\overline{R} is a torsion R -module, there exists $0 \neq r \in R$ such that $ra \in \overline{R}$. Since \overline{R}/R is divisible, there exist $s \in R$ and $y \in \overline{R}$ with $x = s + ry$. Therefore, since $\overline{R} \subseteq A$, then $xa = sa + (ra)y \in A$, which proves that every R -submodule of F/\overline{R} is an R -module.

(3) \Rightarrow (1) Write $\overline{R}/R = \bigoplus_{i \in I} B_i/R$, where for each $i \in I$, B_i/R is a divisible Artinian uniserial R -module. Fix $i \in I$, and let $B = \sum_{j \neq i} B_j$. We claim first that B_i/R is an \overline{R} -module. Indeed, since $\overline{R} = B_i + B$ and $R = B_i \cap B$, we have $B_i/R \cong (B_i + B)/B = \overline{R}/B$ as R -modules. Now B_i/R is by assumption a divisible Artinian uniserial R -module, so \overline{R}/B is also a divisible Artinian uniserial R -module, and hence also a divisible Artinian uniserial B -module (where divisibility as a B -module follows from the fact that B/R is a torsion R -module). Observe that B is a ring. For let $a, b \in B$. Then there exists $0 \neq r \in R$ such that $rb \in R$. Since B/R is a divisible R -module, there exist $c \in B$ and $s \in R$ with $a = rc + s$. Hence $ab = (rc + s)b = (rb)c + sb \in B$, proving that B is a ring. Therefore, by Lemma 4.1, $B \subseteq \overline{R}$ is a quadratic extension, and hence by Lemma 3.2, \overline{R}/B is an \overline{R} -module. But then, since $B_i/R \cong \overline{R}/B$, we have that B_i/R admits an \overline{R} -module structure. Therefore, \overline{R}/R , as a direct sum of the B_i/R , also admits an \overline{R} -module structure, and by Lemma 3.2, $R \subseteq \overline{R}$ is a quadratic extension. Thus since \overline{R} is a DVR, we have by Proposition 2.1 that R is a bad stable domain. \square

Corollary 4.3. *Let R be a quasilocal domain with quotient field F , and let $n > 1$. Then the following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) R is a bad Noetherian stable domain of embedding dimension n .
- (2) \overline{R} is a DVR and \overline{R}/R is a direct sum of $n - 1$ divisible Artinian uniserial R -modules.
- (3) \overline{R} is a DVR and $\overline{R}/R \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n-1} F/\overline{R}$ as R -modules.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2) Assume (1), and let M denote the maximal ideal of R . By Theorem 4.2, \overline{R} is a DVR and \overline{R}/R is a direct sum of divisible Artinian uniserial R -modules, say $\overline{R}/R = \bigoplus_{i \in I} B_i/R$, where each B_i/R is a divisible Artinian uniserial R -module. For each i , since B_i/R is Artinian, there exists an R -submodule D_i of B_i such that $R \subseteq D_i \subseteq B_i$ and D_i/R is a simple R -module. Hence for each i , $MD_i \subseteq R$, and we have $D_i \subseteq M^{-1} := (R :_F M)$. We claim that $M^{-1}/R = \bigoplus_{i \in I} D_i/R$. For each $i \in I$, let π_i be the projection of \overline{R}/R onto B_i/R . Then for each i , $D_i/R \subseteq \pi_i(M^{-1}/R) \subseteq B_i/R$. Now $\pi_i(M^{-1}/R)$ is an R/M -vector space, so since B_i/R is uniserial, it must be that $\pi_i(M^{-1}/R)$ has dimension 1 as an R/M -vector space, and hence is equal to D_i/R . Therefore, $\bigoplus_{i \in I} D_i/R \subseteq M^{-1}/R \subseteq \bigoplus_{i \in I} D_i/R$, and since each D_i/R is a simple R -module, we conclude that the vector space dimension of M^{-1}/R and the cardinality $|I|$ of I are the same. Now since R is not a DVR, we have $MM^{-1} = M$, then $M^{-1} = (M :_F M)$. The fact that M is stable then implies that $M = mM^{-1}$ for some $m \in M$, and hence $M/M^2 = mM^{-1}/mM \cong M^{-1}/M$. The embedding dimension n of R is thus the same as the dimension of the R/M -vector space M^{-1}/M . Therefore, the dimension of the R/M -vector space M^{-1}/R is $n - 1$, which forces $|I| = n - 1$.

(2) \Rightarrow (1) By Theorem 4.2, R is bad stable domain. Thus, as we saw above in the conclusion of the proof of (1) \Rightarrow (2), the number of generators needed for M is one more than the dimension of M^{-1}/R . Moreover, as in the proof of (1) \Rightarrow (2), this dimension is the same as the number of divisible uniserial Artinian R -modules in the decomposition of \overline{R}/R , which by assumption is $n - 1$.

(2) \Leftrightarrow (3) This is clear in view of the proof of Theorem 4.2. \square

The last theorem of this section shows that wherever a bad stable domain R can be found, it is possible to find bad Noetherian stable overrings of R with prescribed embedding dimension, as long as that embedding dimension does not surpass the embedding dimension of R .

Theorem 4.4. *Let R be a bad stable domain of embedding dimension n (where possibly n is infinite). Then:*

- (1) *If n is finite (equivalently, R is Noetherian), then for every ring S with $R \subseteq S \subsetneq \overline{R}$, the ring S is a bad Noetherian stable domain with embedding dimension at most n .*
- (2) *For every integer k with $2 \leq k \leq n$, there is a bad Noetherian stable domain S of embedding dimension k with $R \subseteq S \subseteq \overline{R}$ and such that S/R is isomorphic to a direct sum of copies of F/\overline{R} .*

Proof. (1) Let S be a ring with $R \subseteq S \subsetneq \overline{R}$. Since $S \subseteq \overline{R}$ is a quadratic extension, \overline{R} is a DVR and \overline{R}/S is a divisible S -module, Proposition 2.1 implies that S is a bad stable domain. Since R is a one-dimensional local Noetherian domain, the multiplicity of every local overring of R is bounded above by the multiplicity of R [21, Theorem 2.1]. Since for a stable ring, embedding dimension and multiplicity agree, statement (1) now follows.

(2) Assume that $2 \leq k < n$. Since $R \subseteq \overline{R}$ is a quadratic extension, Theorem 4.2 implies there exist R -subalgebras S_1, \dots, S_{k-1}, S of \overline{R} such that

$$\overline{R}/R = S_1/R \oplus \dots \oplus S_{k-1}/R \oplus S/R,$$

where S/R is isomorphic to a direct sum of copies of F/\overline{R} , and for each i , $S_i/R \cong F/\overline{R}$. We claim that S is a bad Noetherian stable domain with embedding dimension k . Now

$$\overline{R}/S \cong (\overline{R}/R)/(S/R) \cong S_1/R \oplus \dots \oplus S_{k-1}/R \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{k-1} F/\overline{R},$$

where these isomorphisms are as R -modules. Thus there is an isomorphism of R -modules:

$$\alpha : \overline{R}/S \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^{k-1} F/\overline{R}.$$

To prove that S is a bad Noetherian stable domain with embedding dimension k , it suffices by Corollary 4.3 to show that α is an S -module homomorphism. Now α induces an \overline{R} -module structure on \overline{R}/S , which by Lemma 3.1 is the unique \overline{R} -module structure extending the R -module structure on \overline{R}/S and must be given as in the lemma. Thus we need only verify that this \overline{R} -module structure extends the S -module structure on \overline{R}/S . Let $s \in S$ and $v \in \overline{R}$. Then as in Lemma 3.1, $s \cdot (v + S) = rv + S$, where $s - r \in (S :_R v)\overline{R}$. But $S \subseteq \overline{R}$ is a quadratic extension, so by Lemma 3.2, $(S :_R v)\overline{R} \cap S \subseteq (S :_S v)\overline{R} \cap S = (S :_S v)$, and hence $s - r \in (S :_S v)$. This then implies that $sv + S = rv + S$, which proves that the \overline{R} -module structure on

\overline{R}/S extends the S -module structure. Hence S is a bad Noetherian stable domain of embedding dimension k . \square

5. REPRESENTATION AND EMBEDDING DIMENSION OF STABLE RINGS

Let A be a local Noetherian domain with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} , and suppose that I is an ideal of \widehat{A} such that every associated prime P of I satisfies $A \cap P = 0$, where A is identified with its image in \widehat{A} . Then since $I \cap A = 0$, the canonical mapping $A \rightarrow \widehat{A}/I$ is an embedding, and we can identify A with its image in \widehat{A}/I . Under this identification, since the associated primes of I contract to 0 in A , it follows that the nonzero elements of A are nonzerodivisors in \widehat{A}/I . Therefore, the quotient field F of A embeds into the total quotient ring of \widehat{A}/I , and hence we may consider the ring $F \cap (\widehat{A}/I)$. More precisely,

$$F \cap (\widehat{A}/I) = \left\{ \frac{a}{b} \in F : a, b \in A, b \neq 0 \text{ and } a \in b\widehat{A} + I \right\}.$$

We show in Theorem 5.3 that by choosing I appropriately we obtain bad Noetherian stable domains birationally dominating A .

Our theorem depends on the following lemma, due to Heinzer, Rotthaus and Sally. The result which we state here is weaker than what appears in [8], except that the last assertion of the lemma is stated there as $\widehat{A}/I \cong \widehat{R}$. However, the stronger form that we have used asserting the surjection of the canonical mapping is justified by the proof in [8].

Lemma 5.1. (Heinzer-Rotthaus-Sally [8, Corollary 1.27]) *Let A be a local Noetherian domain with quotient field F , and let I be an ideal of \widehat{A} with the property that each associated prime P of I satisfies $P \cap A = 0$. If the Krull dimension of \widehat{A}/I is 1, then $R := F \cap (\widehat{A}/I)$ is a Noetherian domain of Krull dimension 1 and the canonical mapping $\phi : \widehat{A} \rightarrow \widehat{R}$ is a surjection having kernel I .*

The following lemma is an application of a standard fact about finite generation of modules over complete local rings.

Lemma 5.2. *Let A be a local Noetherian domain with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} . If R is a quasilocal domain of Krull dimension 1 that finitely dominates A , then R is a Noetherian domain. If also R tightly dominates A , then the canonical homomorphism $\widehat{A} \rightarrow \widehat{R}$ is a surjection, where \widehat{R} is the completion of \widehat{R} in the \mathfrak{m} -adic topology.*

Proof. Note that $\mathfrak{m}\widehat{A} \cdot \widehat{R} = \mathfrak{m}\widehat{R}$, and that \widehat{R} is separated in the $\mathfrak{m}\widehat{A}$ -adic topology. Now since $R/\mathfrak{m}R \cong \widehat{R}/\mathfrak{m}\widehat{R}$ and $R/\mathfrak{m}R$ is finite over A , there exist elements $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n \in \widehat{R}$ such that $\widehat{R}/\mathfrak{m}\widehat{R}$ is generated as an \widehat{A} -module by the images of these elements. Thus since \widehat{A} is complete in the $\mathfrak{m}\widehat{A}$ -adic topology and the \widehat{A} -module \widehat{R} is complete and separated in the $\mathfrak{m}\widehat{A}$ -adic topology, \widehat{R} is generated as an \widehat{A} -module by $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n$ [17, Theorem 8.4, p. 58]. Hence since \widehat{A} is a Noetherian ring, so is the finite \widehat{A} -module \widehat{R} . In particular, if M denotes the maximal ideal of R , then $M\widehat{R}$ is a finitely generated ideal of \widehat{R} . Let $0 \neq r \in M$. Then since R has Krull dimension 1, there exists $i > 0$ such that $\mathfrak{m}^i \subseteq rR$. Therefore, since $\widehat{R}/\mathfrak{m}^i\widehat{R}$ is isomorphic as an R -algebra to R/\mathfrak{m}^iR , it follows that $\widehat{R}/r\widehat{R}$ and R/rR are isomorphic as R -algebras.

Consequently, since the R -module $M\hat{R}/r\hat{R}$ is finitely generated, so is the R -module M/rR . Therefore, M is a finitely generated ideal of R , and since R is quasilocal of Krull dimension 1, R is a Noetherian domain.

Finally, suppose that $R = A + \mathfrak{m}R$, and let $\phi : \hat{A} \rightarrow \hat{R}$ denote the canonical map. We claim that $\hat{R} = \phi(\hat{A}) + \mathfrak{m}\hat{R}$. For suppose that $\langle r_i + \mathfrak{m}^i R \rangle \in \hat{R}$. (We are viewing \hat{R} here as a subring of $\prod_i R/\mathfrak{m}^i R$.) Then for each $i > 0$, there exists $m_i \in \mathfrak{m}R$ such that $r_i = r_1 + m_i$. Since $R = A + \mathfrak{m}R$, there exist $b \in A$ and $m \in \mathfrak{m}R$ such that $r_1 = b + m$. Therefore,

$$\langle r_i + \mathfrak{m}^i R \rangle = \langle r_1 + m_i + \mathfrak{m}^i R \rangle = \langle b + (m + m_i) + \mathfrak{m}^i R \rangle \in \phi(\hat{A}) + \mathfrak{m}\hat{R},$$

and hence $\hat{R} = \phi(\hat{A}) + \mathfrak{m}\hat{R}$. So if we reconsider the elements $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n$ whose images generate $\hat{R}/\mathfrak{m}\hat{R}$ as an \hat{A} -module, we see that we may assume that $n = 1$ and $\omega_1 = 1$. Thus, appealing again to Theorem 8.4 of [17], we conclude that \hat{R} is generated as an \hat{A} -module by $\omega_1 = 1$. Consequently, $\hat{R} = \phi(\hat{A})$, so that ϕ is a surjection. \square

We apply the lemmas in the next theorem, which asserts under certain conditions (to be clarified later in Corollary 5.5 and Theorem 5.11), the existence of bad stable rings tightly dominating a given local Noetherian domain. The theorem gives also a representation of all such stable rings.

Theorem 5.3. *Let A be a local Noetherian domain, not a DVR, that is tightly dominated by a DVR V . Let F denote the quotient field of A , and let P be the kernel of the canonical homomorphism $\hat{A} \rightarrow \hat{V}$. Then $P \cap A = 0$ and the following statements are equivalent for any ring R properly between A and V .*

- (1) *R is a bad stable ring (necessarily Noetherian, by Lemma 5.2) tightly dominating A .*
- (2) *$R = F \cap (\hat{A}/J)$ for some P -primary ideal J of \hat{A} containing P^2 .*

Moreover, every bad stable domain between A and V tightly dominating A contains the bad Noetherian stable domain $R = F \cap (\hat{A}/P^{(2)})$, where $P^{(2)}$ is the second symbolic power of P .

Proof. It is clear that $P \cap A = 0$, since V is a DVR dominating A . First suppose that R is a bad stable ring properly between A and V that tightly dominates A . Then R has maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}R$, where \mathfrak{m} is the maximal ideal of A . Since R tightly dominates A , we have by Lemma 5.2 that R is a Noetherian domain and the canonical mapping $\hat{A} \rightarrow \hat{R}$ is a surjection. Let J denote the kernel of this mapping, so that $\hat{R} \cong \hat{A}/J$ and $J \subseteq P$. Let Q be the prime ideal of \hat{R} corresponding to P/J . By Lemma 5.2, the canonical mapping $\hat{A} \rightarrow \hat{V}$ is a surjection, so that $\hat{A}/P \cong \hat{V}$, and hence $\hat{A}/P \cong \hat{R}/Q$ is a DVR. Now since R has Krull dimension 1, the \mathfrak{m} -adic and ideal topologies on R are the same, so \hat{R} can be viewed as the completion of R in the ideal topology. Thus by Theorem 3.4, there is a prime ideal Q' of \hat{R} such that $(Q')^2 = 0$ and \hat{R}/Q' is a DVR. Since then $F \cap \hat{R}/Q'$ is another DVR containing R and the normalization of R is the DVR V , this forces $V = F \cap \hat{R}/Q'$. Consequently, by Lemma 5.1, $Q = Q'$, and hence $Q^2 = 0$, which implies $P^2 \subseteq J \subseteq P$.

To see next that J is P -primary, note that since the \mathfrak{m} -adic and ideal topologies agree on R , then $\widehat{R} \cong \widehat{A}/J$ is a torsion-free A -module [14, Theorem 2.1, p. 11]. Thus for all $0 \neq b \in A$, $(J :_{\widehat{A}} b) = J$. We claim that the latter property implies that J is P -primary. Indeed, since $P^2 \subseteq J$ and \widehat{A}/J has Krull dimension 1, the only prime ideals of \widehat{A} containing J are P and the maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}\widehat{A}$ of \widehat{A} . Thus to show that J is P -primary it suffices to observe that $\mathfrak{m}\widehat{A}$ is not an associated prime of J . For if $x \in \widehat{A}$ with $\mathfrak{m}\widehat{A} = (J :_{\widehat{A}} x)$, then choosing $0 \neq a \in \mathfrak{m}$, we have $x \in (J :_{\widehat{A}} a) = J$, contrary to the choice of x . Therefore, the only associated prime of J is P , and hence J is P -primary. Finally, to finish the verification of (2), we need only observe that $R = F \cap (\widehat{A}/J)$. Since J is P -primary and $P \cap A = 0$, then as discussed at the beginning of the section, F can be identified with a subring of the total quotient ring of \widehat{A}/J . Moreover, since $\widehat{R} \cong \widehat{A}/J$, then \widehat{A}/J is faithfully flat over R , from which (2) now follows.

Conversely, suppose that J is a P -primary ideal of \widehat{A} such that $P^2 \subseteq J$ and $R = F \cap (\widehat{A}/J)$. We prove that R is a bad Noetherian stable domain tightly dominating A . Since $P \cap A = 0$, we may appeal to Lemma 5.1 to obtain that the ring $R = F \cap (\widehat{A}/J)$ is a Noetherian domain of Krull dimension 1 and the canonical A -algebra homomorphism $\widehat{A} \rightarrow \widehat{R}$ is surjective with kernel I . Thus since $\mathfrak{m}\widehat{A}$ is the maximal ideal of \widehat{A} , the maximal ideal of \widehat{R} is $\mathfrak{m}\widehat{R}$. Also, since R has Krull dimension 1 and \mathfrak{m} is a finitely generated ideal of A , the \mathfrak{m} -adic and ideal topologies agree on R , so by Theorem 3.4, R is a bad stable domain, since \widehat{A}/P is a DVR and $(P/J)^2 = 0$. To see that $\mathfrak{m}R$ is the maximal ideal of R , we view R as a subring of \widehat{R} . Then since $\mathfrak{m}\widehat{R}$ is the maximal ideal of \widehat{R} and $\widehat{R}/\mathfrak{m}\widehat{R}$ and $R/\mathfrak{m}R$ are isomorphic as rings, it follows that $\mathfrak{m}R$ is the maximal ideal of R . In summary, $R = F \cap (\widehat{A}/J)$ is a bad Noetherian stable domain with maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}R$. Thus since $V = A + \mathfrak{m}V$ and $\mathfrak{m}R$ is the maximal ideal of R , it follows that $R = A + \mathfrak{m}R$, so that R tightly dominates A . Thus (2) implies (1).

Next we observe that the ring $R = F \cap (\widehat{A}/P^{(2)})$ is contained in each bad stable ring between A and V that tightly dominates A . For let R' be such a ring. Then by the equivalence of (1) and (2), there exists a P -primary ideal J of \widehat{A} such that $P^2 \subseteq J$ and $R' = F \cap (\widehat{A}/J)$. Since $P^{(2)} \subseteq J$, it follows that $R \subseteq R'$.

Finally we show that the embedding dimension of $R = F \cap (\widehat{A}/P^{(2)})$ is 1 more than the embedding dimension of \widehat{A}_P . Since $P^{(2)}$ is a P -primary ideal, it follows that $P/P^{(2)}$ is a torsion-free \widehat{A}/P -module. Therefore, $P/P^{(2)}$ is a finitely generated free module over the DVR \widehat{A}/P . The rank of this free module is the dimension of the (\widehat{A}_P/P_P) -vector space $P_P/P_P^{(2)} = P_P/P_P^2$, and the dimension of this vector space is in turn the embedding dimension, n , of \widehat{A}_P . Thus the ideal $P/P^{(2)}$ of $\widehat{A}/P^{(2)}$ is minimally generated by n elements. Passing now from $\widehat{A}/P^{(2)}$ to the isomorphic ring \widehat{R} (Lemma 5.1), there exists a prime Q of \widehat{R} such that $Q^2 = 0$, Q is minimally generated by n elements, and \widehat{R}/Q is a DVR. Let t be in the maximal ideal M of \widehat{R} such that $M = t\widehat{R} + Q$. We claim that $(t\widehat{R} + M^2) \cap (Q + M^2) = M^2$. Let $x \in \widehat{R}$, $m_1, m_2 \in M^2$ and $q \in Q$ such that $xt + m_1 = q + m_2$. If $x \in M$, then $xt \in M^2$, so that $xt + m_1 \in M^2$ as claimed. Otherwise, x is a unit in \widehat{R} , and hence $t \in Q + M^2$. But then $M = t\widehat{R} + Q \subseteq Q + M^2$, which is impossible since \widehat{R}/Q is

a DVR with maximal ideal M/Q . Therefore, $(t\hat{R} + M^2) \cap (Q + M^2) = M^2$, and hence

$$M/M^2 = (t\hat{R} + M^2)/M^2 \oplus (Q + M^2)/M^2.$$

Moreover, by Lemma 3.3, there exists $x \in M$ such that $M^2 = xM$. Therefore, $(Q + M^2)/M^2 \cong Q/(Q \cap xM) = Q/xQ$. However, $xQ \subseteq MQ \subseteq M^2 \cap Q = xM \cap Q = xQ$, so $xQ = MQ$, and hence $(Q + M^2)/M^2 \cong Q/MQ$. Thus the dimension of the \hat{R}/M -vector space $(Q + M^2)/M^2$ is n , which using Nakayama's Lemma proves that M is minimally generated by $n + 1$ elements. Since the embedding dimension of R and \hat{R} agree, the proof is complete. \square

Remark 5.4. Theorem 5.3 does not account for all of the bad stable domains between A and V . For example, if we let R be as in (2), then the ring $R_1 = \text{End}(\mathfrak{m}R)$ is a stable domain between R and V (Theorem 4.4), but its maximal ideal is not extended from \mathfrak{m} , a necessary condition in order for the ring to fall into the classification in the theorem. Indeed, $\mathfrak{m}R_1 = \mathfrak{m}R$, so that if $\mathfrak{m}R_1$ is the maximal ideal of R_1 , then since it is stable, it is necessarily principal in R_1 . But then R_1 is a DVR, and hence $R_1 = V$, which forces V to be a fractional ideal of R . This is impossible since V/R is a divisible R -module (divisibility follows from the fact that V is a DVR with $V = R + \mathfrak{m}V$). Therefore, the ring R_1 cannot be described as in (1) of the theorem. This argument shows that in general a bad stable domain that tightly dominates a quasilocal domain A will have stable overrings that do not tightly dominate A .

Corollary 5.5. *The following statements are equivalent for a local Noetherian domain A that is not a DVR.*

- (1) *There is a prime ideal P of \hat{A} such that $P \cap A = 0$ and \hat{A}/P is a DVR.*
- (2) *A is tightly dominated by a DVR.*
- (3) *A is tightly dominated by a bad Noetherian stable domain.*
- (4) *A is tightly dominated by a bad 2-generator domain.*

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2) Let $V = F \cap (\hat{A}/P)$, where F denotes the quotient field of A . Then since \hat{A}/P is a DVR with maximal ideal generated by the image of the maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of A , and since the residue field of \hat{A}/P is A/\mathfrak{m} , it follows that V is a DVR with maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}V$ and residue field A/\mathfrak{m} . Therefore, V tightly dominates A .

(2) \Rightarrow (3) By Theorem 5.3, $R = F \cap (\hat{A}/P^{(2)})$ is a bad Noetherian stable domain that tightly dominates A .

(3) \Rightarrow (4) Let R be a bad Noetherian stable domain that tightly dominates A . Apply Theorem 4.4 to the ring R in (3) to obtain a bad stable domain T of embedding dimension 2 such that T/R is a divisible R -module. Since the multiplicity and embedding dimension of a local stable ring agree, it follows that T is a 2-generator ring. Moreover, the divisibility of T/R implies that $T = R + \mathfrak{m}T$. Thus since $R = A + \mathfrak{m}R$, we see that $T = A + \mathfrak{m}T$, and hence T tightly dominates A .

(4) \Rightarrow (2) Let R be a bad 2-generator domain that tightly dominates A . By Proposition 2.1, \overline{R} is a DVR and \overline{R}/R is a divisible R -module. Hence $\overline{R} = R + \mathfrak{m}\overline{R} = A + \mathfrak{m}\overline{R}$, and \overline{R} tightly dominates A .

(2) \Rightarrow (1) Suppose V is a DVR that tightly dominates A . Since $V = A + \mathfrak{m}V$, we have by Lemma 5.2 that the canonical mapping $\phi : \widehat{A} \rightarrow \widehat{V}$ is surjective. Since V is a DVR, so is \widehat{V} , and hence the kernel P of this mapping is a prime ideal of \widehat{A} . If $b \in P \cap A$, then $b \in \mathfrak{m}^i V$ for all $i > 0$, which since V is a DVR forces $b = 0$. Therefore, $P \cap A = 0$. \square

From Theorem 5.3 we deduce a bound on the embedding dimension of bad stable rings dominating an excellent local Noetherian domain:

Corollary 5.6. *Let A be an excellent local Noetherian domain. If A has dimension $d > 1$ and the generic formal fiber of A has dimension $d - 1$, then there exists a bad Noetherian stable ring finitely dominating A and having embedding dimension d , and every bad stable ring finitely dominating A has embedding dimension at most d .*

Proof. Since the generic formal fiber has dimension $d - 1$, there exists by a theorem of Heinzer, Rotthaus and Sally, a DVR V finitely dominating A ; cf. Theorem 5.11. Since V finitely dominates A , there exist $x_1, \dots, x_n \in V$ such that V tightly dominates $B := A[x_1, \dots, x_n]_{\mathfrak{n}}$, where \mathfrak{n} is the contraction of the maximal ideal of V to $A[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. Since the residue field of V is finite over that of A , the residue field of B is finite also over the residue field of A . Thus, since A is universally catenary, the Dimension Formula implies the dimension of B is d [17, Theorem 15.6, p. 119]. Also, since A is excellent and B is a localization of a finitely generated A -algebra, the generic formal fiber of B is regular [16, Theorem 77, p. 254]. Therefore, for the prime ideal P of \widehat{B} corresponding to V as in Theorem 5.3, the ring \widehat{B}_P is a regular local ring, and hence has embedding dimension $d - 1$. Applying Theorem 5.3, there exists a bad Noetherian stable ring finitely dominating A and having embedding dimension d . Now let S be a bad stable ring finitely dominating A . Then by Proposition 2.1, S is tightly dominated by a DVR U , and as above, S tightly dominates a local d -dimensional Noetherian domain B essentially of finite type over A . It follows that U tightly dominates B , and by Theorem 5.3 and the above argument, there exists a bad stable ring of embedding dimension d contained in S . Hence by Theorem 4.4, S has embedding dimension at most d . \square

Corollary 5.7. *Let k be a field, and let A be an affine k -domain with Krull dimension $d > 1$ and quotient field F . Then there exists a bad stable ring between A and F having embedding dimension d and residue field finite over k . Moreover, every bad stable ring between A and F having residue field finite over k has embedding dimension at most d .*

Proof. Matsumura has shown that the generic formal fiber of a d -dimensional domain essentially of finite type over a field has dimension $d - 1$ [18, Theorem 1]. Thus by Corollary 5.6, there exists a bad stable ring between A and F having embedding dimension d and residue field finite over k . If R is a bad stable ring between A and F having residue field finite over k , then R finitely dominates $A_{M \cap A}$, where M is the maximal ideal of R . Since $A_{M \cap A}$ is excellent of dimension d , Corollary 5.6 implies that R has embedding dimension at most d . \square

Theorem 5.3 shows there exists a smallest bad stable domain R between A and V , as long as one restricts to those domains R tightly dominating A . We remove this restriction of tight domination by R and show in Theorem 5.9 that among all bad stable rings between A and V , $R = \text{Ker } d_{V/A}$ is the smallest. (It follows easily from properties of derivations that their kernels are rings.)

Lemma 5.8. *Let A be a quasilocal domain tightly dominated by a DVR V , and let $R = \text{Ker } d_{V/A}$. Then V/R and $\Omega_{V/A}$ are isomorphic as R -modules, and if $R \subsetneq V$, then R is a bad stable ring contained in every bad stable ring between A and V .*

Proof. Let \mathfrak{m} denote the maximal ideal of A . Since V tightly dominates A , we have $V = A + \mathfrak{m}^i V$ for all $i > 0$. This implies that V/A is a divisible A -module. For if $0 \neq a \in \mathfrak{m}$, then since aV and $\mathfrak{m}V$ are primary with respect to the maximal ideal of V , there exists $i > 0$ such that $\mathfrak{m}^i V \subseteq aV$, and hence $V = A + aV$, which implies V/A is a divisible A -module. Next, an argument such as that in the proof of (4) implies (5) in Lemma 3.2 shows then that $d_{V/A}(V) = \Omega_{V/A}$, and hence, since $d_{V/A}$ is an R -module homomorphism (indeed, since $R = \text{Ker } d_{V/A}$, then $d_{V/A}$ is R -linear), then $V/R \cong \Omega_{V/A}$ as R -modules. To complete the proof, we assume that $R \neq V$. First we claim that R is a bad stable domain. As a homomorphic image of V/A , V/R is a torsion divisible A -module. But since $\Omega_{V/A}$ is a V -module and $V/R \cong \Omega_{V/A}$ as R -modules, it follows that the R -module V/R admits a V -module structure. Also since V/A is a divisible A -module and A and R share the same quotient field, then V/R is a divisible R -module. Therefore, by Lemma 3.2, $R \subseteq V$ is a quadratic extension. Since $R \neq V$, we have by Proposition 2.1 that R is a bad stable ring. Applying Proposition 2.1 again shows every ring R' with $R \subseteq R' \subsetneq V$ is a bad stable ring.

Now suppose that R' is a bad stable ring with $A \subseteq R' \subseteq V$. Then by Proposition 2.1, R' has normalization a DVR, so necessarily V is the integral closure of R' . Also, by Proposition 2.1, $R' \subseteq V$ is a quadratic extension, so since V/R' is a divisible R' -module, Lemma 3.2(5) implies that the exterior differential $d_{V/R'}$ maps onto $\Omega_{V/R'}$ with kernel R' . However, since $d_{V/R'}$ is an A -linear derivation, there exists, as discussed in the Introduction, a V -module homomorphism $\alpha : \Omega_{V/A} \rightarrow \Omega_{V/R'}$ such that $d_{V/R'} = \alpha \circ d_{V/A}$. Thus $R = \text{Ker } d_{V/A} \subseteq \text{Ker } d_{V/R'} = R'$, which completes the proof. \square

Theorem 5.9. *Let A be a local Noetherian domain, not a DVR, that is tightly dominated by a DVR V . Then the ring $R = \text{Ker } d_{V/A}$ is a bad stable domain contained in every bad stable ring between A and V .*

Proof. In light of Lemma 5.8 all that needs to be shown is that R is a proper subring of V . In fact, since R is a subring of every bad stable domain between A and V , we need only show there exists a bad stable domain between A and V . The existence of such a ring is guaranteed by Theorem 5.3, so the proof is complete. \square

We use the preceding ideas next to characterize the local Noetherian domains which are finitely dominated by a bad stable ring. Matlis has proved that if A is an analytically ramified local Noetherian domain of Krull dimension 1, then there

exists a bad 2-generator ring R between A and its quotient field [14, Theorem 14.16]. In Theorem 5.10 we recover a version of Matlis' theorem from a different point of view.

Theorem 5.10. (Matlis) *Every one-dimensional analytically ramified local Noetherian domain is finitely dominated by a bad 2-generator ring.*

Proof. We first show that there exists an analytically ramified local Noetherian ring finitely dominating A whose normalization is a DVR. Since \bar{A} is a Dedekind domain it has only finitely many maximal ideals. For each of these maximal ideals, choose an element in it but in no other maximal ideal, and let T be the A -algebra generated by these finitely many elements. Then T has the same number of maximal ideals as \bar{A} . Since \bar{A} is not a finite T -module (if it were, it would force \bar{A} to be a finite A -module, contrary to assumption), there exists a maximal ideal M of T such that the ring T_M is analytically ramified. For otherwise, if each localization of T at a maximal ideal M is analytically unramified, then each ring \bar{A}_M is a fractional ideal of T_M . But this then implies that there exists an element t of T such that $t\bar{A} \subseteq T$, a contradiction to the fact that \bar{A} is not a finite module over the Noetherian ring T . Thus there is a maximal ideal M of T such that the ring $A' := T_M$ is an analytically ramified local Noetherian domain with integral closure the DVR $V := \bar{A}_N$, where N is the unique maximal ideal of \bar{A} lying over M . Finally, to see that A' finitely dominates A , let \mathfrak{m}' be the maximal ideal of A' . Since $A' = T_M$, we have $A' = T + \mathfrak{m}'$, and since A' has Krull dimension 1 and its maximal ideal \mathfrak{m}' is finitely generated, there exists $k > 0$ such that $(\mathfrak{m}')^k \subseteq \mathfrak{m}A'$. Now since $A' = T + \mathfrak{m}'$ and T is a finite A -module, then A'/\mathfrak{m}' is a finite A -module, and hence it follows that $A'/(\mathfrak{m}')^k$ is a finite A -module. Therefore, since $A'/\mathfrak{m}A'$ is an A -homomorphic image of $A'/(\mathfrak{m}')^k$, we conclude that $A'/\mathfrak{m}A'$ is a finite A -module, and this proves that A' is an analytically ramified local Noetherian ring that finitely dominates A and has normalization the DVR V .

We note next that there exists a finite extension A'' of A' such that V tightly dominates A'' . For since V finitely dominates A' , there exist $x_1, \dots, x_n \in V$ such that $V = A'x_1 + \dots + A'x_n + \mathfrak{m}V$. Since V is the normalization of A' , the ring $A'' := A'[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ is a finite extension of A' having normalization V , and since V is not a finite A' -module, it follows that V is not a finite A'' -module. Thus A'' is a one-dimensional analytically ramified local Noetherian domain that is tightly dominated by V . We now apply either Theorem 5.3 or 5.9 to obtain a bad stable ring R with $A'' \subseteq R \subseteq V$. Applying Theorem 4.4, we may in fact assume that R has embedding dimension 2, and hence since in a stable ring, multiplicity and embedding dimension agree, R is a bad 2-generator ring. Moreover, R and V have the same residue field. Indeed, since V tightly dominates A'' , $V = A'' + \mathfrak{m}''V$, where \mathfrak{m}'' is the maximal ideal of the one-dimensional local domain A'' . Thus since the maximal ideal M of R contains \mathfrak{m}'' , it follows that $V = R + MV$, and hence $V/MV \cong R/M$. Therefore, R and V have the same residue field. Similarly, since $V = A'' + \mathfrak{m}''V$, then V and A'' have the same residue field, and therefore, A'' and R have the same residue field. Now R/M is a cyclic A'' -module, so since A'' is a

finite A' -module, R/M is a finite $A'/\mathfrak{m}A'$ -module. Thus, since $A'/\mathfrak{m}A'$ is a finite A -module, we see that R/M is a finite A -module. Moreover, since M is a finitely generated ideal of R (necessarily R is Noetherian, since it is an overring of the one-dimensional Noetherian domain A), there exists $k > 0$ such that $M^k \subseteq \mathfrak{m}R$. It follows that R/M^k is a finite A -module, so since $R/\mathfrak{m}R$ is an A -homomorphic image of R/M^k , we conclude that $R/\mathfrak{m}R$ is a finite A -module. \square

Thus a one-dimensional local Noetherian domain A is finitely dominated by a bad stable ring if and only if A is analytically ramified. In higher dimensions, we have

Corollary 5.11. *Let A be a local Noetherian domain with dimension $d > 1$. Then the following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) *A is finitely dominated by a bad Noetherian stable ring.*
- (2) *A is finitely dominated by an analytically ramified one-dimensional local Noetherian ring.*
- (3) *A is tightly dominated by an analytically ramified one-dimensional local Noetherian ring.*
- (4) *A is finitely dominated by a DVR.*
- (5) *The dimension of the generic formal fiber of A is $d - 1$.*

If also A is excellent, then the stable ring in (1) can be chosen to have embedding dimension d but no bigger. Moreover, these five equivalent conditions are satisfied when A is essentially of finite type over a field and has dimension $d > 1$.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2) This is clear.

(2) \Rightarrow (4) If R is a one-dimensional analytically ramified local Noetherian ring that finitely dominates A , then since by Theorem 5.10, R is finitely dominated by a bad stable ring S . The ring S in turn is tightly dominated by a DVR V (Proposition 2.1), and hence V finitely dominates A .

(4) \Rightarrow (5) This is due to Heinzer, Rotthaus and Sally [8, Corollary 2.4].

(5) \Rightarrow (3) By (5), there exists a height $d - 1$ prime ideal P of \widehat{A} such that \widehat{A}/P has Krull dimension 1 and $A \cap P = 0$. Since $d > 1$, P is not a minimal prime ideal of \widehat{A} . With the aim of applying Lemma 5.1, observe that $P^{(2)} \subsetneq P$, since otherwise $P^2 \widehat{A}_P = P \widehat{A}_P$, which, since P is finitely generated, implies that $P \widehat{A}_P = 0$, and hence that P is a minimal prime ideal of \widehat{A} , a contradiction. Therefore, we may apply Lemma 5.1 to obtain that $R := (\widehat{A}/P^{(2)}) \cap F$ is a Noetherian domain of Krull dimension 1 with $\widehat{R} \cong \widehat{A}/P^{(2)}$. Also, R is analytically ramified because $P \neq P^{(2)}$, so that \widehat{R} contains nilpotents. Since $\widehat{A}/P^{(2)}$ has a unique minimal prime ideal, namely, $P/P^{(2)}$, it follows that the normalization of R is a DVR [14, Theorem 10.5]. Thus we have constructed a one-dimensional analytically ramified local Noetherian domain R that birationally dominates A . Moreover, since $\widehat{R} \cong \widehat{A}/P^{(2)}$, it follows that \widehat{R} and \widehat{A} , and hence R and A , have the same residue field and that $\mathfrak{m}\widehat{R}$ is the maximal ideal of \widehat{R} . Consequently, $\mathfrak{m}R$ is the maximal ideal of R , and hence since R and A have the same residue field, $R = A + \mathfrak{m}R$. Therefore, R tightly dominates A .

(3) \Rightarrow (1) Let R be an analytically ramified one-dimensional local Noetherian ring that finitely dominates A . Then by Theorem 5.10, R is finitely dominated by a bad Noetherian stable ring, and hence this ring finitely dominates A .

If also A is excellent and (1) – (5) hold, then by Corollary 5.6, A is finitely dominated by a bad stable ring of embedding dimension d and every bad stable ring finitely dominating A has embedding dimension at most d . Finally, the last assertion of the theorem, that all five conditions are equivalent when A is essentially of finite type over a field, follows from [18, Theorem 2], where it is shown that for such a ring the dimension of the generic formal fiber is $d - 1$. \square

Remark 5.12. Statements (4) and (5) are equivalent also when A has Krull dimension 1; see [8, Corollary 2.4].

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